

DORSET
The Misses Anna and Gertrude Tuley were week end guests of their sister, Mary in Rutland.
The return dance to have been held at Opera House, Monday night, will be continued until March 17th. adv
Sam Haggood has moved his family from the "John Manley" farm to the tenement over Chamber's store in the village.
Owen Matson was called to Danby the latter part of the week by the critical illness of his daughter, Clara Matson Caboon, who has pneumonia.
Word has been received that Rena Phillips Reynolds is making a good recovery from a recent operation for appendicitis at the Mary Fletcher hospital in Burlington.
George Keech, a blacksmith, who lived on the Hollow road, a short distance beyond the village limits, died of pneumonia at an early hour Saturday morning. Mr. Keech came to Dorset some years ago from Fort Ann, N. Y., where his parents still reside, and has boarded with Mr. and Mrs. Ahial Blackmer. He was 41 years of age.
No Profiteering Here
An erroneous impression having gotten around town regarding a certain transaction between our local coal dealers and the Town of Dorset, your old correspondent, being familiar with the facts, is glad to state them, in order to prevent an injustice being done.
The dealers in question sold, last spring, to the Town a lot of cement and delivered same to East Dorset where it was to be used in building a bridge. In order to avail ourselves of State aid it is necessary to adopt plans furnished by the State Engineering Department, and these did not reach the selectmen until fall, too late to do the work. The cement was stored in a place where it would have spoiled before spring, so the sellers took it back agreeing to replace with fresh cement in the spring, (part by the way being used on a culvert then building at So. Dorset).
Of course the Town was glad to pay the carting charges back to Dorset, as they properly should do. So you see, the sellers instead of being severely criticized, as they have been, should be thanked by the taxpayers, as their action saved the Town a positive and complete loss of the entire shipment.
Dorset Church Notes
The Bible Class will meet again next Tuesday evening, at 7:30.
There will be an opportunity next Sunday to contribute to the relief of the starving people of the Near East.
The severe storm last Sunday rendered any services at the church out of the question. This is the first time in many years that the weather has prevented the morning service.
Our Women's Missionary Society, in conjunction with other societies throughout the country, will hold a special prayer service this Friday, Feb. 20, at 8 o'clock at the manse.
All services will be held next Sunday as usual. The Church School will hold a special patriotic service appropriate to Washington's birthday and also to Lincoln's Birthday which was to have been observed the previous Sunday.
Miss Martha Pratt expects to meet the members of the cooking and sewing club at the church this Friday afternoon. The girls are requested to come to the church directly after school to prepare for their supper and for the meeting which will follow.
New York Bigger Than Switzerland.
The present dwellings in Greater New York could more than accommodate the whole population of Switzerland.

DORSET KNOCKS
ACCORDING to your ESTIMATION I am not ONE half as wise AS the man whom I try to imitate so ACCORDING to my VIEWS you are not HALF as wise as I that leaves you PRETTY near a ZERO
NOW MR. POOR SPORT HERE'S a proposition TO test the color of BLOOD that trickles THROUGH your VERY CLOSE veins I'LL wager you five dollars (YES I made it small to HARMONIZE with you) THAT you can't guess MY name in two chances HERE are the conditions YOU reply to this in the KNOCKS AND sign your full name if you ARE correct I'll answer WITH my signature attached AND send you a check IF I WIN
I'LL send my REPRESENTATIVE AFTER MY FIVE then I'LL THANK YOU!

PAWLET
E. L. Haakins was in Albany, N. Y., on Friday.
R. M. Robinson was called away last week by the illness of his sister.
R. H. Smith has sold the town hall property to the Mettewee Valley grange.
Miss Edna Forman, who is convalescent from an attack of the grip is now suffering with abscesses in her ears.
The Ladies' Aid Society of the Congregational church will serve lunch to all who desire at noon, town meeting day, March 2.
Mrs. C. W. Monroe was called to Manchester last week by the illness of her brother, Otis Brooks and family, all of whom are now improving.
Will Croff has taken Rollin Hulet's farm for the coming year and will move there March 1. Loren Baker will move to Delmar Herrick's farm on March 1.
George Young's family, who have all been ill are now improving slowly. Mrs. Carrie Siple and Mrs. Charles Andrews of Granville have been caring for them.
Fayette Lackey will soon move from E. L. Haakins tenement to the Congregational parsonage and T. J. License, Jr. will move to the house vacated by Mr. Lackey.
Miss Ruth Dodge of B. and B. Seminary is spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Dodge. The seminary being closed on account of so much sickness.
A social and entertainment will be held Saturday evening, February 21 at the town hall for the benefit of our brave boys who served in the World War and the proceeds will be donated to the Memorial tablet fund. Ice cream and cake will be served after the program. Our soldier boys will be present in uniform and entertained free of charge. A special invitation is also extended to all veterans of the Civil war.

LET US HAVE THE TRUTH
An Appeal for All the Facts Concerning the President's Illness from the Biographer of Cavour, Hay and Roosevelt.
By William Roscoe Thayer
To the Editor of the Transcript:
The Constitution of the United States says: "In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation, or Inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected."
On Sept. 28, 1919, that is four and a half months ago, President Wilson was brought back to the White House at Washington in a state of collapse. For three weeks previous he had been making a tour of the West, speaking in behalf of the League of Nations. At Pueblo, Colo., on Sept. 25, he spoke incoherently for more than an hour, evidently unable to control the course of his thoughts, or his delivery. Thereafter, his attendant physician, Admiral Cary T. Grayson, announced that it would be impossible for the President to finish his speaking tour, and ordered his immediate return to the White House.
Arrived there, two or three other physicians were called in, and for a while they issued health bulletins, laying particular stress on a glandular trouble.
The bulletins, however, did not relieve the anxiety of the public, and the reference to the local trouble did not long divert attention from the main question. The public asked: "Has the President had a stroke? Or is he undergoing nervous prostration?" Rumors persistently circulated that Dr. Grayson said that it was only a nervous collapse, due to the great mental strain which the President had been bearing for nearly a year. This was the rumor, but so far as I know, it could never be traced to Admiral Grayson himself. The greatest secrecy was maintained at the White House as to the actual condition of the President. Week succeeded week, and the weeks grew into months, but there was no visible public sign that he was improving. Nervous prostration may take many forms, but in general it does not prevent its victim for weeks and months in succession, from moving his arms and legs.
The daily bulletins ceased to be issued from the White House and in their place came irregular, "inspired" messages. We heard that the President had improved so rapidly that he was able to take exercise on the back porch of the White House, but nobody was allowed to witness this exercise which seems to have consisted of his being wheeled out in an invalid chair, carefully wrapped and screened from the wind to get a little fresh air. He was screened not only from the wind, but from any inquisitive persons who might have attempted to catch sight of him by a field glass.
On Dec. 5 Senator Hitchcock, a leading Democrat, and Senator Fall had an interview with the President on the Mexican situation. They reported that his mind was active, but that, during the forty-five minutes they staid in his room, he did not move his legs; a fact which confirmed those persons who believed that the President had had a stroke, reducing him to bodily incapacity. Since that date, now nearly ten weeks ago, no stranger has made any report on the President's condition. It was given out that he received the Prince of Wales and the King and Queen of the Belgians for very brief calls, during which he remained in bed.
In Washington, which abounds in rumors, the gossip has been that Mrs. Wilson carefully censors whatever memoranda Secretary Tumulty hands to the President's attention. Admiral Grayson, presumably, comes and goes at pleasure, as any other physician does in his patient's sick room. So the President of the United States, in one of the most critical times not only for this nation, but for the world, is cut off from all intercourse with advisers and with those persons who could give him information in regard to the most important questions of home and foreign policy which confront the present time. He does not hear both sides of the matter. He learns only the business selected by Secretary Tumulty after it has passed through the winnowing fingers of Mrs. Wilson.
Now is it not well that the American people should seriously reflect that they elect their President believing that he will conduct the work of his office with his best judgment and mental power, and with such consultation and knowledge as he can command? For nearly five months, President Wilson has been unable to do this. The presidential power has been wielded by Mrs. Wilson, by Admiral Grayson, his doctor, and by Mr. Tumulty, his private secretary. Not one of these have received any warrant from the people of the United States to act in public matters. They wish us to assume, of course, that what they issue has the President's sanction. But what proof have we that this is so? No outsider has heard him speak a word. The conditions under which he has been kept, as I have hinted, make it impossible for him to inform himself properly on any subject, which they allow to leak through to him.
How long can this preposterous situation be tolerated? Naturally Mrs. Wilson, Admiral Grayson and Secretary Tumulty have every personal interest to keep it up until March 4, 1921. They are not concerned with the welfare of the United States, but with the perpetuation of President Wilson in the presidential office. Has not the time come when the American public should demand full information as to the President's disease and prospects? For months some of the most eminent medical men in this country have believed that Mr. Wilson is a victim of hemiplegia; that is, that the stroke which he suffered at the end of September, has paralyzed one-half of his body. Very few physicians hold out the possibility of absolute cure from this disabling malady. The mind may go on working with apparent regularity, but the disease renders the patient incapable of deliberating freely over certain classes of ideas. They become fixed, hard, impervious alike to argument and persuasion. That this has happened in the case of President Wilson, the reiteration, every few days during the past four months of his refusal to have the League of Nations changed by even the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t," from the draft which he approves, seems to indicate. Indeed, for several years past he has been notoriously unwilling to confer or to conciliate, or to take advice, and perhaps this characteristic may eventually be attributed to the process of arteriosclerosis, which he has been undergoing. Last year, in Paris, his blood pressure, always disquietingly high, ran up to 210 and even to 220. It can hardly be asserted, therefore, that the condition into which the hemiplegia has cast the President, has rendered him fit to discharge, mentally, the duties of his office.
As I write this, Dr. Hugh H. Young, head of the department of neurology at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, who was one of the medical experts called in to examine President Wilson last September, gives an interview to the public press stating that the President had suffered from a cerebral blood clot which paralyzed his left side; this is, of course hemiplegia. "But why," the American public may well ask, "were we not informed of this four months ago? We have the first right to know about the condition of a President. He is a necessary factor in the administration of the country. If he is incapable of functioning, we should be told so. Have silence and mystification been resorted to in the hope of preserving his official control even after he is physically and mentally incapacitated?"
The clause in the Constitution which I quoted at the beginning of this article, expressly states what is to be done in this sort of contingency and it devolves upon Congress the duty of doing it. It seems to me to be in order therefore that Congress should appoint a non-partisan medical commission, composed of five or seven of the most eminent experts in the country, to examine the President's mental and physical condition, and to make a public report thereon, as soon as possible. The transaction of the routine business of the United States demands it; even more, the extraordinary questions and the solution of such troubles as those in which labor and the employers are now encoiled, demand it; the most critical perplexities of the world, in which America is inextricably involved, demand it. Mr. Wilson himself, were he in a normal frame of mind, would recognize the need and propriety of such a demand. But a sick man cannot be expected to pass a clear, unprejudiced opinion upon his own condition. It is conceivable that a President might have paresis, or some other permanent brain trouble, which would render any of his opinions worthless.
The case of President Wilson is without parallel in our history. President Taylor died in office, but after so brief a sickness that there was no need to take special action to determine as to his ability to serve. President Garfield was shot on the 2nd of July, 1881, and lingered until the 19th of September. But there was no pressing public business which required immediate attention, and the country, kept loosely informed as to the condition of the patient, did not wish to put in jeopardy his slight chance of recovery by taking action which must

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